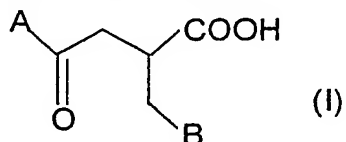


### CLAIMS

1. Pharmaceutical composition comprising, as active principles, (i) at least one glitazone and (ii) at least one compound of the formula (I), in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, the compound of the formula (I) being defined as follows:



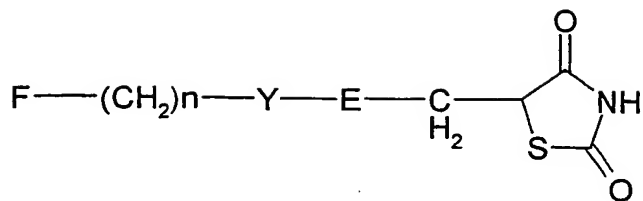
in which the groups A and B are chosen, independently of each other, from:

- a mono-, bi- or tricyclic aryl group containing from 6 to 14 carbon atoms;
- a heteroaromatic group chosen from pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrrolyl, furyl and thienyl groups;
- an alkyl group containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms;
- a cycloalkyl group containing from 5 to 8 carbon atoms;
- a saturated heterocyclic group chosen from tetrahydrofuryl, tetrahydropyranyl, piperidyl and pyrrolidinyl groups;

the groups A and B possibly bearing 1 to 3 substituents chosen from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl group, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy group, a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group, a heteroaryl group chosen from pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrrolyl, furyl and thienyl, a (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>)aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl group, a (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>)aryl group, a halogen or a trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, hydroxyl, nitro, amino, carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonyl, sulfoamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonylamino, sulfamoyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonylamino group;

or two of the substituents forming a methylenedioxy group, a solvate thereof or a salt of this acid.

2. Composition according to Claim 1, characterised in that the glitazone is a compound of the general formula (II) below:



(II)

in which:

E represents a monocyclic, bicyclic or tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbon-based structure that can include one or more hetero atoms, this structure possibly being substituted by at least one (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl or acetyl radical, or possibly forming a 5- or 6-membered ring with the methylene radical attached to Y,

n is equal to 1, 2 or 3,

Y represents an oxygen atom, an -NHCO-, -CONH- or -CO- function; and

F features an amino group or an aromatic or non-aromatic, cyclic or bicyclic hydrocarbon-based group, optionally containing a hetero atom chosen from oxygen and nitrogen, the amino and hydrocarbon-based groups possibly containing at least one substitution chosen from a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl radical, a halogen atom, an aryl or heteroaryl radical, an acetyl radical and a trifluoromethyl radical,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. Composition according to Claim 1 or 2, for treating diabetes.

4. Composition according to Claim 3, for treating non-insulin-dependent diabetes.

5. Composition according to Claim 1 or 2, for treating at least one of the pathologies associated with insulin resistance syndrome, more particularly chosen from dyslipidaemia, obesity, arterial hypertension, and microvascular and macrovascular complications, for instance atherosclerosis, retinopathies, nephropathies and neuropathies.

6. Pharmaceutical composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, characterised in that the weight ratio of the glitazone to the compound of

the formula (I) ranges from  $10^{-3}$  to 40, preferably from  $10^{-3}$  to 10 and better still from  $10^{-3}$  to 1.

7. Pharmaceutical composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the glitazone is chosen from rosiglitazone, pioglitazone, isaglitazone, KRP 297, CS 011, T 174, NP 0110, englitazone, darglitazone and ciglitazone.

8. Pharmaceutical composition according to the preceding claim, characterised in that the glitazone is chosen from rosiglitazone, pioglitazone, isaglitazone and KRP 297.

9. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the compound of the formula (I) is chosen from:

- 2-benzyl-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-cyclohexylmethyl-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-( $\beta$ -naphthylmethyl)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-( $\beta$ -naphthyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-(4-methylphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-cyclohexyl-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 4-phenyl-2-[(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl]-4-oxobutanoic acid, the solvates, enantiomers and salts of these acids.

10. Composition according to Claim 9, characterised in that the compound of the formula (I) is chosen from:

- (-)-2-benzyl-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- (+)-2-benzyl-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- (-)-2-benzyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- (+)-2-benzyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid.

11. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, which is suitable for oral administration.

12. Use of a glitazone in combination with a compound of the formula (I) as defined in Claim 1 for the preparation of a medicinal combination for  
5 treating diabetes.

13. Use according to Claim 12 for the preparation of a medicinal combination for treating non-insulin-dependent diabetes.

14. Use of a glitazone in combination with a compound of the formula (I) as defined in Claim 1 for the preparation of a medicinal combination for  
10 treating at least one of the pathologies associated with insulin resistance syndrome, more particularly chosen from dyslipidaemia, obesity, arterial hypertension, and microvascular and macrovascular complications, for instance atherosclerosis, retinopathies, nephropathies and neuropathies.

15. Use according to any one of Claims 12 to 14, characterised in that the glitazone is of the formula (II) as defined in Claim 2.

16. Use according to the preceding claim, characterised in that the glitazone is chosen from rosiglitazone, pioglitazone, isaglitazone, KRP 297, CS 011, T 174, NP 0110, englitazone, darglitazone and ciglitazone.

17. Use according to one of Claims 12 to 16, characterised in that the  
20 compound of the formula (I) is chosen from:

- 2-benzyl-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-cyclohexylmethyl-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 25 - 2-( $\beta$ -naphthylmethyl)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-( $\beta$ -naphthyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-(4-methylphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 30 - 2-benzyl-4-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid
- 2-benzyl-4-cyclohexyl-4-oxobutanoic acid

- 4-phenyl-2-[(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methyl]-4-oxobutanoic acid,  
the solvates, enantiomers and salts of these acids.

18. Use according to any one of Claims 12 to 17, characterised in that  
the medicinal combination is in the form of a unit dose comprising a glitazone  
5 and a compound of the formula (I) as defined in Claim 1.

19. Use according to the preceding claim, characterised in that the  
unit dose comprises from 1 mg to 1 g of glitazone and from 12.5 to 400 mg  
of a compound of the formula (I).